

L 3531-66 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(i)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b) JD/mw/JG
ACCESSION NR: AP5015454 UR/0166/65/000/003/0038/0044

AUTHORS: Yagudayev, A. M., Zelenskaya, N. V., Khalmuradov, R. S. 38

TITLE: Spatial distribution of atomic fluxes when metals are evaporated by the spark-arc method 35

SOURCE: AN UzSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 3, 1965, 38-44

TOPIC TAGS: metal coating, metal vapor deposition, metal film

ABSTRACT: The spark-arc method for the evaporation of metals in vacuum was described by the authors earlier (DAN UzSSR, 1964, no. 12). The present study was undertaken to determine the distribution of the metal produced by a single evaporation source, so as to permit an ultimate arrangement of several sources in such a way that a thin film of uniform thickness is produced. The experimental study consisted of locating flat glass plates at various distances from the evaporation center and determining the thickness distribution of the deposited metal air by measuring its transparency. The experimental

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ACCESSION NR: AP5015454

setup and details of the installation and of the test measurements
are briefly described. Formulas are derived for the determination
of the total mass of metal deposited on the substrate and its dis-
tribution. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 15 formulas 3

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UzSSR (Physicotechnical
Institute, AN UzSSR) ^{44,55}

SUBMITTED: 07Oct64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ~~IE~~

NR REF Sov: 003

OTHER: 004

Cc:d

mlr
2/2

KHALMURZIN, Kurbangaly Khusainovich; LUSTOCHKIN, G.K., red.

[Sainfoin as a most important forage crop] Espartset -
vazhneishaiia kormovaia kul'tura. Frunze, Izd-vo M-va
sel'skogo khoz. Kirgiz.SSR, 1961. 10 p.

(MIRA 17:9)

KHALMYANSKIY, B. L., (Major of the Medical Service) and ASAULYUK, I. K.,
(Captain of the Medical Service)

"Comprehensive Treatment of Patients with Lumbosacral Radiculitis in a Kamchatka
Sanatorium"

Voyenno-Meditsinskiv Zhurnal, No. 12, December 1961, pp 62-73

KHALNAZAROV, K.A.

Dimensions, weight, and volume of the adrenal glands in
corpses of persons who have died from different diseases.
Zdrav. Turk. 7 no.4:10-13 Ap'63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. O.Ya.
Rezhabek) Turkmenetskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo insti-
tuta.

(ADRENAL GLANDS)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721720009-3

AMERIK, B.K.; RYAZANTSEV, Yu.P.; DROZDOVA, Ye.I.; KHALOIMENKO, N.N.

Designing apparatus for contact pyrolysis. Trudy GrozNII
no. 15:75-82 '63.
(MIRA 17:5)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721720009-3"

S/032/61/027/003/005/025
B118/B203

AUTHORS: Kalyuzhnaya, G. A. and Khalonin, A. S.

TITLE: Method of analyzing In-As-Se alloys

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 27, no. 3, 1961, 261-263

TEXT: The course of analysis elaborated by the authors is based on the following principle: gravimetric determination of Se in elementary form; bromatometric determination of As beside In in the filtrate; trilonometric determination of In, also in the filtrate. In can be determined in the presence of As since the latter forms no complex with Trilon B. Se was precipitated by reduction with SO_2 (because of the bromatometric determination of As, the reducing agent had to be chosen so that its excess after the Se reduction might be easily removed from the solution). On the basis of corresponding test series on commercially produced mixtures and alloys, optimum conditions are given in the following prescription: ~100 µg of substance to be analyzed are dissolved in H_2SO_4 (dilution 1 : 4), and bubbled with SO_2 in the cold. Water-bath heating is performed until the Se precipitate

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Method of analyzing ...

S/032/61/027/003/005/025
B116/B203

✓

is completely transformed to its black modification. It is filtered through a fritted glass filter no. 4, washed with 0.5 N H_2SO_4 , hot water, and alcohol, dried to constant weight at 105°C, and the Se is weighed out. SO_2 evaporation (to 70-80 ml), 20 ml of HCl and 1-2 drops of methyl orange are added, and titrated with 0.1 KBrO₃ (1 ml of 0.1 KBrO₃ corresponds to 0.003745 g of As). After titration, the substance is neutralized with ammonia, heated, and alkalized with ammonia. The resulting precipitate is filtered, washed with hot ammonia water, and dissolved in 0.5-1 N H_2SO_4 . A spatula-tip of hydroxylamine and a measured excess of Trilon B are added to this solution. The substance is neutralized with ammonia, heated to boiling, cooled, mixed with 10 ml of buffer (pH = 10) and eriochrome black, and titrated up to violet with zinc sulfate. The absolute error of this method does not exceed 1.5% in the determination of the three components. The analysis takes about 4 hr. There are 4 tables and 2 Soviet references.

Card 2/3

Method of analyzing ...

S/032/61/027/003/005/025
B118/B203

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy Gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State University), Leningradskiy fiziko - tekhnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Leningrad Physicotechnical Institute of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

✓

Card 3/3

KHALONEN, K.P.; PRYANISHNIKOV, A.S.; LOVLEVA, G.F.

Mechanized melting of translucent thermometric glass in a vertical drawing machine. Stek. i ker. 22 no.7:33-35 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Klinskiy termometrovyy zavod.

KHALOUPKA, J.
CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Microbiology. General Microbiology.

F-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 2, L958, No 5133

Author : Khaloupka, J.

Inst : Not given

Title : Proteolytic Enzymes of Streptomyces Griseus. III. Enzyme Formation in Short Term Experiments.

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. mikrobiol., 1956, 1, No 6, 241-246

Abstract : A washed mycelium of *S. griseus* forms a protease in depth cultivation in distilled water in the presence of nutrients. The enzyme forms on aeration; it is inhibited by 2-4 dinitrophenol in whose presence autolysis of the actinomycete increases. A washed mycelium of a 48 hour culture, previously cultivated on a glucose-peptone medium, forms more protease than a mycelium of an old culture.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721720009-3"

ACCESSION NR: AP4046292

8/0203/64/004/005/0945/0946

AUTHOR: Dubinski, Yu., Khaloupka, L.

TITLE: Study of the variability of the general ionizing component of cosmic rays

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 4, no. 5, 1964, 945-946

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic ray, cosmic ray variation, cosmic ray intensity, terrestrial magnetic field, terrestrial magnetic field variation, cosmic ray ionizing component

ABSTRACT: This article gives the preliminary results of an analysis of measurements of the general ionizing component of cosmic rays, made at Novolazarevskaya station (Antarctica) during June-December 1962. Cosmic ray intensity was recorded by two wide-angle telescopes, each of which consisted of two rows of Geiger counters 22 cm apart. Each row had an effective area of 0.96 m^2 . In each minute the apparatus recorded approximately 9,000 pulses. A study was made of the variability of cosmic rays in relation to certain magnetic field variations recorded at this station, taking into account all magnetic storms recorded at Novolazarevskaya station during the observation period. The criterion of variability of intensity used was the ratio of the sum of the squares of the deviations of minute values from the mean value for a corresponding 10-minute interval to

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ACCESSION NR: AP4046292

the number of pulses recorded in this 10-minute interval. If the values of intensity recorded in minute intervals are denoted by N_1, N_2, \dots, N_{10} , the criterion of variability in a corresponding 10-minute interval is determined using the formula

$$f = 10 \sum_{k=1}^{10} \left(N_k - \frac{1}{10} \sum_{i=1}^{10} N_i \right)^2 / \sum_{i=1}^{10} N_i. \quad (1)$$

Prolonged slow changes in the intensity of cosmic radiation do not influence the f value if their amplitude does not reach a very large value. Fig. 1 of the Enclosure shows the dependence of f on local magnetic storms. The horizontal line in this figure denotes the mean f value for 6 months, and f values before and after the commencement of magnetic storms are plotted along the y-axis. One tick mark along the x-axis corresponds to 10 minutes. Figure 2 of the Enclosure gives the relation between f and the values of the K-indices at Novolazarevskaya station for the observation period. This figure shows the sums of the 10-minute values of f for one hour. The horizontal line is the computed mean value for the observation period. The f value corresponding to $K = 6$ is considerably higher than the mean value. Since it is known that the K-indices have a tendency to a 27-day recurrence, a Bartels diagram (Fig. 3 of the Enclosure) was constructed of the hourly mean values for those days when observations were made. The figure shows

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ACCESSION NR: AP4046292

ENCLOSURE: 01

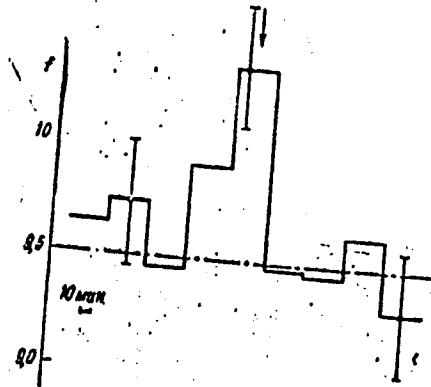


Fig. 1. Dependence of the f value on local magnetic storms.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4046292

ENCLOSURE: 02

ACCESSION NR: AP4046292

that a tendency to a 27-day recurrence is apparent in the f values. Orig. art. has: 1 formula and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Universitet imeni P. I. Shafarik, Kosice, ChSAN (P. I. Shafrík University, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences); Fizicheskiy Institut SAN, filial Kosice, Czechoslovakia (Physics Institute, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Kosice Branch)

SUBMITTED: 12May64

ENCL: 03

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 3/6

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721720009-3

77-11551617 NKA APR 4 1962 282

ENCL. 02

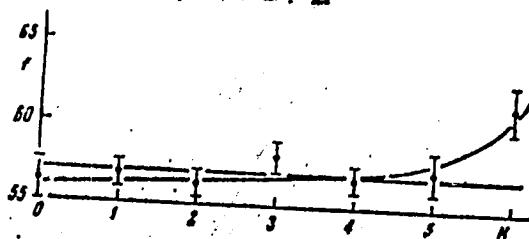


Fig. 2. Relationship between the values of f and K at Novolazarevskaya station.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721720009-3"

ACCESSION NR: AP4046292

ENCLOSURE: 03

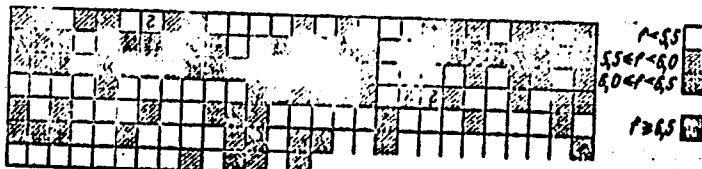


Fig. 3. Bartels diagram of the hourly mean f values.

Card 6/6

KHALOUPKA, P. [Chaloupka, P.], geofizik (Chekhoslovatskaya Sotsialisticheskaya
Respublika)

Recording cosmic rays at the Novolazarev Station. Inform.biul.Sov.antark.
eksp. no.41:45-46 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Sed'maya kontinental'naya ekspeditsiya.

KHALOV, A., uchitel'

Device for preparing a combustible mixture. Khim.v shkole 15
no.1:89 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Srednyaya shkola sela Akhtuba, Saratovskoy oblasti.
(Chemistry--Experiments) (Combustion)

KHALOV, A.V., (s.Akhtuba Saratovskoy oblasti)

Experiment for studying the temperature of candle flame using a
thermocouple. Khim. v shkole 12 no.2:49 Mr-Ap '57. (MLRA 10:3)
(Flame) (Thermocouples)

KHALOV, A. V.

Sulfur Dioxide

Use of silent electric discharges for oxidation of sulfur dioxide, Khim. v shkole
No. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953, Unclassified.

L 13600-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6001016

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UI/0286/65/000/022/0101/0101

AUTHORS: Isidorov, V. V.; Akunov, V. I.; Dubinskiy, M. G.; Zavadskiy, G. V.; Inshakov, Yu. T.; Lur'ye, M. Yu.; Myasin, N. I.; Nosenko, N. Ye.; Plevako, A. N.; Rybin, V. R.; Sidochenko, I. M.; Sominskiy, D. S.; Titov, P. P.; Khalov, G. G.; Sichevskiy, A. S.; Zavgorodniy, N. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: A reactor for combined pulverizing and burning of a material, such as cement, in a high temperature gas stream. Class 80, No. 145469

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 22, 1965, 101

TOPIC TAGS: cement, thermal reactor

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a reactor for combined pulverizing and burning of a material, such as cement, in a high temperature gas stream. To provide automatic regulation of the burning and calcification time for the material in the reactor, the latter is made in the shape of a flat, lenticular chamber. Nozzles of the combustion chambers are built into the peripheral circle of the lenticular chamber and at an angle to its radii. An opening in the center of the chamber bottom is used to discharge the finished burned product.

SUB CODE: 18/13/

SUBM DATE: 24 May 61

Card 1/1

FOMKIN, F.L., dots.; SAPITSKIY, N.I.; KHALOV, O.A., kand. ekon. nauk; SHIKHANOVICH, L.I.; MEREDOV, A.M., starshiy nauchnyy sotr.; ATAIEV, Ch.A., kand. ekon. nauk; KONDAKOV, V.F., kand. ekon. nauk; LAVRINENKO, V.T., kand. ekon. nauk; KOZLOV, N.Ye., refer.; SHUMEYKO, T.I., red. izd-va; ZUBOVA, N.I., tekhn. red.

[Studies on the economics of the agriculture of the Turkmen S.S.R.] Ocherki po ekonomike sel'skogo khoziaistva Turkmenskoi SSR. Ashkhabad, Turkmengosizdat, 1962. 446 p. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom ekonomiki sel'skogo khozyaystva Turkmenskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zemledeliya (for Shikhanovich). 2. Turkmeniskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zemledeliya (for Meredov).

(Turkmenistan--Agriculture--Economic aspects)

KHALPAKHCHYAN, A.Kh.

Fluid efflux through bottom orifices. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Ser.FMGT
nauk 1 no.2:91-124 '48. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Institut mehaniki Akademii nauk SSSR, i Gidroelektricheskaya
laboratoriya Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR.
(Fluid dynamics)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721720009-3"

SOV/81-59-19-67400

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 19, p 72 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Khalpakhchyan, A.Kh.

TITLE: The Evaluation of the Effect of Surface Tension on the Form of the Free Surface of a Liquid at Its Uniform Revolution Around a Vertical Axis

PERIODICAL: Tr. Gidravl. labor. Mosk. inzh.-stroit. in-t. Moscow, Gosstroyizdat, 1958, pp 8 - 23

ABSTRACT: Several equations have been derived describing the process of uniform revolution of a liquid in a cylindrical vessel around a vertical axis under the action of centrifugal forces. They make it possible to establish the effect of surface tension (σ) on the form of its free surface. It has been shown that the effect of σ does not depend on the angular rate of revolution and appears only in the case of capillary tubes (at $R < 2a$, where R is the radius of the tube, $a = \sqrt{2\sigma/\gamma g}$, γ is the density of the liquid); in other cases it can be neglected.

A. Taubman

✓

Card 1/1

KHALPLANOV, M. G.

USSR/Mathematics - Transformations, Linear 1 Sep 51

"Linear Transformations of Analytical Spaces," M. G.
Khalplanov, Rostov State U imeni Molotov

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXX, No 1, pp 21-24

Considers the linear transformations $y=Mx$ of a space E into E' , where one of them or both are analytical and where M is an infinite matrix consisting of the coeffs (a_{ij}) of the transformation $y=Mx$. States theorems indicating the necessary and sufficient conditions which the matrix must satisfy in order that any point x in E passes over into a point y in E' . Submitted 22 Jun 51 by Acad M. V. Keldysh.

221T61

ALEKPEROV, K.A.; MUSTAFAYEV, Kh.M.; KHALPLOV, M.Yu.

Soil erosion in the basin of the Kishchay River and its control.

Izv.AN Azerb.SSR.Ser.biol.i med.nauk no.1:145-151 '61.

(MIRA 14:6)

(Kishchay Valley---Erosion)

KHALTAYEV, Sh. N.

Test of the sensitivity to antibiotics of enterococci of varying
origins. Med. zhur. Uzb. no. 11:70-72 N '58. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii (sav. - prof. P.P. Samsonov) Tash-
kentskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(INTESTINES--BACTERIOLOGY) (ANTIBIOTICS)

ABDIROV, Ch.; MIRAZIZOV, K.D.; RAKHIMOVA, I.V.; SAMSONOV, P.F.;
KHALTAYEV, Sh.N.

Microflora of intracranial otogenous abscesses. Med.zhur.Uzb.
no.8:57-62 Ag '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii (zav. - prof. P.F.Samsonov) i
kafedry bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (zav. - prof. I.Yu.Laskov)
Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(EAR--ABCESS)

KHALTAYEV, Sh. N., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Differentiation of Streptococcus faecalis (enterococci) from pus and from the intestines." Tashkent, 1960. 16 pp; (Ministry of Public Health Uzbek SSR, Tashkent State Medical Inst); 300 copies; price not given; (KL, 25-60, 140)

L00901-66 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 JK

ACCESSION NR: AP5018536

UR/0242/65/000/005/0045/0047

33

AUTHOR: Samsonov, P. F. (Professor); Khaltayev, Sh. N. (Candidate of medical sciences)

TITLE: Phage-differentiation of Lancefield "D" streptococci

SOURCE: Meditsinskiy zhurnal Uzbekistana, no. 5, 1965, 45-47

TOPIC TAGS: bacteriophage, bacteria

ABSTRACT: The authors prepared several specimens of phage strains for enterococcal cultures from various objects, sewage and irrigation ditch water and soil in particular. While studying the biological properties of these strains, they made a bacteriological investigation of pyogenic streptococci and enterococci isolated from patients with purulent-inflammatory infections. To determine the type specificity of the phage strains, they used the following standard cultures of pyogenic streptococci: 44 strains of the Griffiths serotype; 11 strains (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, L, N) of the Lancefield serotype; 25 strains of standard untyped streptococci, 3 strains of viridans streptococci, and 3 strains of enterococci. After preparing a working phage strain of enterococcal cultures, the authors checked the ability of 4 phage strains (139, 113, D, and 115) to lyse the above-named bacteria. The

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ACCESSION NR: AP5018536

2

enterococcal phage strains were found to have specific action. Comparatively few streptococci of the serological groups (G, K, N), Lancefield, and *S. anhaemolyticus* were lysed by phage strains 139, 113, and D because they have almost the same morphological and cultural-biochemical properties as the typical enterococcal cultures. The authors then tested the phage strains on 150 strains of enterococci and 39 strains of other bacterial species to determine their species specificity and spectrum of action. They found that the 4 phage strains lysed mostly the enterococcal cultures, chiefly those with typical properties. Thirty-nine cultures of the heterologous group of bacteria remained phage-resistant. The authors concluded that the enterococcal phage strains are quite specific in their action. Thus, known enterococcal phage strains can be used to identify fecal streptococci. Eventually, when more active phage strains are identified as to specificity and spectrum of action, they can be used for clinical purposes. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra mikrobiologii Tashkentskogo meditsinskogo instituta (Department of Microbiology, Tashkent Medical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 03Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2. SP

KHALTYKAN, O

PN

2C

New method of control of an acid catalyst in the hydrochlorination process in the manufacture of chloroprene.
O. Khaltykan. Sintet. Kaučuk 1936, No. 11-12, 15-17. A special app. was devised to measure the concen. ratio: CuCl₂/CuCl. The method requires 2-3 min.; it is based on the measurement of oxidation-reduction potentials, which correspond to different ratios of CuCl₂/CuCl. This interdependence can be expressed in a

straight line. The app. should be calibrated for 35% HCl.
A. Pestoff

KHALTIKYAN, O.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTY INDEX

Contact potentials between liquid amalgams and mercury in vacuum I. Contact potentials between dilute sodium amalgam and mercury. O. Khaltilyan and M. Proskurnin. *Acta Physicochim. U.R.S.S.* 4, 263-74 (1930) (in German). The app. used consisted of 2 bulbs connected by means of a capillary and a side-tube. Below the capillary, a screen electrode, consisting of a spiral and a sheet of Mo, bent in the form of a cylinder, was placed. The jet of Hg or amalgam dropped down through the cylinder and formed the anode, and an incandescent wire cathode was placed below the cylinder. The Hg and Na used were carefully distilled, and kept out of contact with air. The potential of the screen electrode was kept constant while that between the cathode and anode was varied and the anode current measured. After the reference line for pure Hg was determined, amalgam was mixed with it by breaking an ampoule inside the app. Curves are given showing the relation of current to anode potential for Hg and for amalgams contg. 0.010 to 0.080% Na. After each determination, the constancy of the emission was checked by measuring the satn. current between the incandescent wire and the screen electrode. The contact potential curve obtained by plotting the percentage of Na against voltage is similar to an adsorption isotherm and is almost horizontal above 0.025% Na. From the measurements of Porto and Patal, C. J. 24, 5570, on pure metal, and from the photoelectric effect, the contact potential between Hg and Na in vacuo was calculated to be 2.15 to 2.05 v. - B. R. Rushton

ASME LIBRARY METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KHALTOBIN, G. I., and BELETSKAI^A, Vets.
Kalichev Vet. Bacteriological Lab., Voronezh oblast
"A New culture medium. (A review).
SO: Veterinarija 27(3), 1950, p. 37

L 11384-63
Pab-4 WH

EPF(n)-2/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS/T-2/ES(w)-2 AFFTC/ASD/SSD Pu-4/
S/120/63/000/002/028/041

73

AUTHOR: Stoykovich, Ye., Bachu, G., Bedenoyu, M., Chentya, N., and (R) Khal'trikh, S.

TITLE: Use of ceramics in betatron accelerating chambers

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, March-April 1963, v. 8, no. 2,
124-126

TEXT: The authors give instructions for making betatron accelerating ¹⁹
chambers of ceramics which eliminate the deficiencies of glass and epoxy resins.
A chamber made according to the authors' prescription has been successfully used
for several years at the Atomic Physics Institute of the Academy of Sciences of
Rumania; the only repair necessary was replacement of metallic coating near the
injector. There is one figure.

ASSOCIATION: Institut atomnoy fiziki AN Rumynii (Atomic Physics Institute,
Academy of Sciences Rumania)

SUBMITTED: February 12, 1962

Card 1/1 ja/sb

STOYKOWICH, Ye. [Stoicovici, E.]; BACHU, G. [Baciu, G.]; BEDENOYU, M.
[Bedenoiu, M.]; CHENTYA, N. [Centia, N.]; KHAL'TRIKH, S. [Haltrich, S.]

Use of ceramics in accelerating chambers for betatrons. Prib. i tekhn.
eksp. 8 no.2:124-126 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut atomnoy fiziki Akademii nauk Rumynii.
(Betatron)

NEMCHIKOVA, Zoya Mikhaylovna; ZEL'DIN, Lev Avseyevich; FRIDLYAND,
Mikhail Matveyevich; KHALTTUNEN, Viktor Vasil'yevich
[deceased]; IL'INSKIY, A.I., red.; OTOCHEVA, M.A., red.
Izd-va; SALAZKOV, N.P., tekhn. red.

[Technical norms, estimates and accounting in city electric
transportation] Tekhnicheskoe normirovanie, smety i uchet na
gorodskom elektricheskom transporte. Pod obshchei red. Z.M.
Nemchikovoi. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz. RSFSR, 1962.
203 p. (MIRA 16:6)

(Street railways--Production standards)
(Street railways--Accounting)

Deceased

KHAL'TUNEN, V.V.

KNEREL', G.M.; LERNER, Ya.N.; POZDEYEV, V.I.; POPOV, V.A.; REZNIK, M.Ya.;
REYFER, Ya.A.; SKACHKOV, A.I.; STEPANOV, M.N.; KHAL'TUNEN, V.V.;
KHRAPOVA, Ye.I.; SHREDER, B.L.; STERTSER, O.N.; AVRUSHCHENKO, R.A.,
red.; KONYASHINA, A.D., tekhn.red.

[Fifty years of the Leningrad tramway] 50 let leningradskogo
tramvaya. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz.RSFSR, 1957. 231 p.
(MIRA 11:1)

(Leningrad--Street railways)

Enclosed

BRYUKHANOV, V.; KHALTURIN, A.

Construction on "Novyi Ural" State Farm. Sel'stvoi.11 [i.e.12]
no.1:15 Ja '57. (MIRA 10:3)

1. Direktor sovkhoza "Novyy ural" Chelyabinskoy oblasti (for Bryukhanov)
2. Sekretar' partiynoy organizatsii(for Khalturin).
(Chelyabinsk Province--Construction industry)

~~KHALTURIN, A.~~

On the "Novyi Ural" State Farm. Sel'. stroi. 12 no.2:15 F '58.
(MIRA 11:2)

1. Direktor sovkhoza "Novyy Ural" Chelyabinskoy oblasti.
(Chelyabinsk Province--Farm buildings)

KHALTURIN, A.D., inzh.; KUZ'MIN, I.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Use of rigid models in studying deformations of river channels,
Trudy Gidroproekta 2:37-56 '59. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy sektor Vsesoyuznogo proyektno-
izyskatel'skogo i nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta "Gidroproyekt"
im. S.Ya.Zhuk.
(Hydraulic models) (Erosion)

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[Work of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Study and Design of Hydraulic Structures] Nauchno-issledovatel'skie raboty Gidroproyekta. Pod obshchei red. V.I. Sevast'yanova. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1961. 214 p. (MIRA 15:2)

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(Hydraulic engineering--Research)

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(Motorcycles)

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Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 9
May 10, 1954
Fuels and Carbonization Products

Catalysts

① facts
Thermal decomposition of coal. A. I. Khalturin,
Inwest. Akad. Nauk Kazakh. S.S.R. No. 123, Ser. A, No. 7, 118-24(1953).—Thermal decomposn. of coal appears to be best at 400-50° for semicoking operations under N₂ atm. insofar as the yield of liquid and gaseous products is concerned. The primary gas obtained at 250-350° consists mainly of CO and CO₂, indicating that under 350° there takes place recarboxylation of the org. matter and desorption of O₂. At 350° or higher the gas contains considerable amts. of paraffins, and at 450° there is formed a max. amt. of satd. hydrocarbons, which decline at higher temp. Semicoke prep., up to 350° can be still calcined, but from 400° upward it loses this ability and changes its yield of volatile substances; H₂S evolution becomes noticeable at 400-50°. G. M. Kosolapoff.

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Methods for laboratory testing of spontaneous combustion of coal.
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(Combustion, Spontaneous)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000721720009-3

KHALTOVICH A. S.

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DATE 2-4-2014 BY SP2 320

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(MIRA 12:2)

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Nikolay Nikitich; SLAVIN, Vladimir Il'ich; XHAIN, Viktor Yefimovich;
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1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologo-razvedochnyy neftyanyy institut.

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(Volga-Ural region--Gas, Natural--Geology)

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(Volga-Ural region--Gas, Natural--Geology)

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16 O '56.
(Radio in aeronautics) (MLRA 10:1)

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Sots. Zhivotovedstvo, 1949, No. 5 S. 7-12

SO: LETTERS' NO. 40

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15087

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"MTS" Vol VII, No 9

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IC

15087

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P. KHALTURIN

PHASE I ROCK EXPLOITATION

SOV/506

Bune, V. I., M. V. Gavrilov, K. F. Zapol'skiy, V. I. Keyl's-Borch, V. N. Krestnikov, I. N. Malinovskaya, I. L. Kerensov, G. I. Pavlova, T. G. Rautian, G. I. Ruymer, Yu. V. Riznichenko, and V. I. Khalturin. *Metody detal'nogo issledovaniya seismichnosti (Methods of Detailed Seismic Research)*. Moscow, Izd-vo Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1960. 327 p. No. of copies printed not given. (Series: Akademika Bank SSSR. Institut fiziki zemli. Trudy, pp. 9 [176])

Resp. Ed.: Yu. V. Riznichenko, Corresponding Member AS USSR; Ed. of Publishing House: S. I. Monastyr'ev; Tech. Ed.: O. G. Ul'yanova

Purpose: This book is intended for geophysicists, particularly seismologists.

CONTENTS: The book summarises the principal results of the work of the TIES Institute of Physics of the Earth of the USSR (Fidzhi Complex Seismological Expedition of the Institute of Physics of the Earth of the AS USSR) and the Institute of Geophysical AS Fidzhibayev SSSR (Institute of Seismology of the AS Fidzhibayev SSSR) during the period 1955-1957. Among the topics discussed are seismic apparatus used, new methods for determining the coordinates of earthquake

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Methods of Detailed Seismic Research

SOV/506

foci, detailed methods for determining the structure of the earth's crust, some results of these determinations, methods of determining seismic waves on the basis of a series of criteria, analysis of dominant frequencies, the use of frequency-selective apparatus, a general description and analysis of seismic conditions in the Gare and Stalinskaya areas, the geological structure of the Gare region and the history of its development, and a comparison of the spatial distribution of seismicity and the geological and tectonic structure of the area. The foreword mentions A. Adadjanian G. A. Gambarov (deceased), who laid the foundations for this work when he was director of the TIES. The individual chapters of the book were written by: Introduction and Chapter 1 — I. L. Kerensov and Yu. V. Riznichenko; Chapter 2 — I. L. Kerensov; Chapter 3 — I. L. Kerensov and T. G. Rautian; Chapter 4 — T. G. Rautian; Chapter 5 — I. I. Zapol'skiy and V. I. Khalturin; Chapter 6 — V. I. Keyl's-Borch, I. I. Malinovskaya, G. I. Pavlova, and V. I. Khalturin; Chapter 7 — V. I. Riznichenko, and Yu. V. Riznichenko; Chapter 8 — M. V. Gavrilov, I. L. Kerensov, and G. I. Ruymer; Chapter 9 — V. I. Bune, M. V. Gavrilov, and I. L. Kerensov. There are 272 references; 185 Soviet, 73 English, and 14 German.

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Khartum

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Methods of Detailed Seismic Research

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*Kvantum**Absolute spectra of displacements, velocities and accelerations
for perceptible earthquakes*

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S/169/61/000/010/007/055
D228/D304

AUTHORS: Nervesov, I. L., and Khalturin, V. I.

TITLE: The Karatega earthquake of January 7, 1958

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 10, 1961, 10,
abstract 10All8 (Tr. In-ta seysmostoyk. str-va i seysmol.
AN TadzhSSR, 7, 1960, 87-96)

TEXT: Instrumental and macroseismic data are stated concerning the
six-mark earthquake which occurred in the Garmo district of the Tadzhik
SSR. Abstracter's note: Complete translation. ✓

Card 1/1

KHALTURIN, V.I.

S/169/11/000/010/009/053
D220/D304

AUTHORS: Dune, V. I., Gzovskiy, M. V., Zapol'skiy, K. K.,
Keylis-Borok, V. I., Kreastnikov, V. N., Malinovskaya,
L. N., Nurgesov, I. L., Pavlova, G. Y., Rautian, T. G.,
Reysner, G. I., Riznichenko, Yu. V., and Khalturin, V. I.

TITLE: Methods of the detailed study of seismicity

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 10, 1961, 12-13,
abstract 10A144 (Tr. In-ta fiz. Zemli AN SSSR, no. 9,
1960, 327 p.) ✓

TEXT: The Tadzhik complex seismologic expedition was organized with
the aim of studying the nature of earthquakes and the conditions of their
genesis. The most seismically-active zones of the USSR (Garmo and Stalinabad)
were chosen as the work areas. The specific conditions of working
and processing the data demanded the development of special systems of ob-
servation and methods of interpretation. The large amount of recorded

Card 1/6

Methods of the detailed...

S/169/61/000/ 010/009/053
D228/D304

seismic phenomena permitted the use of statistical methods for studying their distribution in space and time; these methods, in their turn, provided the basis for introducing the quantitative indices of the seismicity characteristics of the seismically-active areas. The actual seismic observations were closely coordinated with geologic investigations, and this provided the possibility of exposing the tectonic basis of the seismic phenomena. A general review of the work area is given in Chapter 1, and concise data on major earthquakes are cited together with the general position of the expedition stations. A description of the standard main and auxiliary apparatus used at the stations, and also the layout and description of newly developed equipment--including an automatic seismic station with a magnetic memory--is cited in Chapter 2. The methods developed and utilized in the expedition for studying the crust's structure in the area under investigation from the records of nearby earthquakes are described in Chapter 3. Horizontal and vertical hodographs were constructed. The resulting material enabled the crust to be represented as a one-layer mass.

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with a longitudinal-wave velocity of 6.0 or 6.1 km/sec. At the Mohorovicic boundary, the velocity suddenly changes to 8.0 km/sec. and then somewhat decreases, but at a depth of 300 km it subsequently increases to 9.2 km/sec. These data underlay the construction of isochrone charts used to localize the epicenters and to determine the focal depths. The isochrone charts were constructed with an account of the heterogeneity of the work area's geologic structure and the peculiarity of the seismic stations' location. This enabled the precision of hypocenter localization to be substantially increased, reducing it to 1 - 2 km at the center of the work area's topographic map. In Chapter 4, the definition of the concept of seismic energy at the focus is given, and the basic formulas are derived for its calculation. On the basis of experimentally obtained laws for the dying out of energy with distance, nomographs were constructed to determine practically the energy at the focus from the records of nearby earthquakes. Appraisal of the precision of calculation of the energy in relation to different factors shows that it may be determined accurately to the order of its magnitude. In this connection, the value $K = \lg E j$.

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is introduced for characterizing the energy class of earthquakes. The value of K is compared with the earthquake magnitude M . The study of the iso-energy lines shows that the different degrees of the dying out of seismic energy along and across the strike of geological structures exert a decisive influence on the form of the isoseisms. In Chapter 5, the frequencies of seismic vibrations are studied--in relation to the earthquake energy, the distance from the source, the geologic conditions at the point of observation and at the hypocenter, etc.--from recordings at both the customary stations and a special YMCC (Chiss) seismic-station intended for frequency analysis of seismic waves directly at their place of registration. A detailed description is given for the frequency-selective seismic-station YMCC-1954 (Chiss-1954) and for the results of the investigation of its recordings. Certain epicentral zones with an anomalous frequency are thereby revealed. The procedure for theoretically calculating the focal characteristics, and also for appraising these latter from empirical data, is given in Chapter 6. Several formulas are

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cited for determining the size of a focus in relation to its energy on the basis of different physical propositions. The dynamic parameters of the foci are determined; there appear to be definite predominant directions for both the strike and dip of the fracture planes. The characteristics of the seismic conditions of the Garmo and Stalinabad seismically-active regions--both as a whole and in individual areas--are quoted together with the variations in the parameters of the conditions in time. The quantitative expression of the seismicity during constant seismic conditions is determined by the seismic activity. The possibility is shown of constructing graphs of the recurrence of earthquakes from short observations of weak shocks, and methods are given for determining the period required to obtain the parameters of the seismic conditions with a pre-set precision in relation to the energy of the recorded earthquakes. The statistical constancy of the seismic conditions is determined by the so-called measure of dispersion of the frequency of earthquakes. A brief description of the area's stratigraphy and the history of its geologic development is given in Chapter 8. The structural schemes and descriptions of the most important

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deep faults are cited. The contemporary structure of the Garmo area is depicted as two main regions: the alpine geosynclinal zone in the south and the activated epi-Hercynian platform in the north. In section, it is drawn as several steps of Paleozoic basement adjoining each other along deep faults. A comparison of the seismicity with the tectonics of the study areas is made in Chapter 9. The construction of maps of isolines of seismic activity and gradients of the rate of tectonic movements is recommended for appraising the connection between the seismicity and the tectonics. Methods are cited for constructing such maps. The congruence between these magnitudes is established for the regions under investigation, and areas with the maximum gradient values correspond to those with the highest values of seismic activity. 272 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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S/619/61/000/017/002/002
D239/D302

AUTHORS: Nersesov, I.L., Rautian, T.G., Khalturin, V.I. and
Riznichenko, Yu.V.

TITLE: Instructions for dynamic measurements on seismograms

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fiziki Zemli. Trudy
no. 17 (184). Moscow, 1961. Voprosy inzhenernoy
seismologii no. 5, 146-167

TEXT: The term "dynamic" signifies measurements of amplitude
and period of oscillations, directions of first motion and du-
ration of the trace, as opposed to kinematic measurements of
times of arrival of phases. The objective is to obtain informa-
tion of the strength and type of movement at the focus. Data
from a long chain of stations are necessary and these data must
be strictly comparable, on a uniform basis. It is assumed that

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all such stations are fitted with type CK (SGK) or CB K (SVK) seismographs or others of similarly wide bandwidth. The instructions are based on experience of near earthquakes (up to 700 km) in Central Asia, but recommendations are also given for dealing with earthquakes out to 100° epicentral distance, where diffraction begins to affect matters. The instructions are divided into eight sections as follows: 1) Dynamic quantities determinable from seismograms. These are A_i , T_i , the amplitude and period of first arrivals of each phase; A_{max} , T_{max} the maximum amplitude and corresponding periods of each phase; A_m , T_m , the mean ditto; T the duration of each wave-group. A distinction is made between relative direction which is measured between points of amplitude one third the maximum, and the absolute direction which is measured between points of fixed amplitude. The latter clearly depends on the energy. 2) measurement of

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amplitude and period of first arrivals (details). 3) Separation of basic wave-groups on the trace (illustrated by examples). 4) Measurement of maximum amplitudes and the corresponding periods (details). 5) Measurement of mean amplitudes and mean periods (details). 6) Determination of total duration of seismic oscillation (definitions). 7) Calculation of seismic energy density. The formula evolved is

$$\mathcal{E} = 0.085 \frac{v}{v_s} \left[\frac{A_1^2}{T_1^2} \tau \cdot \tau_1 + \frac{A_2^2}{T_2^2} \tau_2 + \dots \right]$$

$\left. \frac{A_n^2}{T_n^2} \tau_n \right] \text{erg/cm}^2$, where the symbols are: v = velocity of given wave-group, v_s = velocity of S-waves, A = ground amplitude

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in mm, T = period in seconds of first arrivals of phases 1, 2, ...
... n and τ = duration of phases 1, 2, ..., n. This section is
also illustrated by examples and a nomogram for rapid calcula-
tion is given. 8) Calculation of the seismic energy at the fo-
cus. This simply involves evaluation of $4\pi R^2 E(R)$. Another
nomogram is given for this. A third nomogram can be used for
estimating magnitude. All these data should be reported on a
special form designed for the purpose and a completed example
is given. There are 13 figures.

Card 4/4

NERSESOV, I.L.; KHALTURIN, V.I.

Karategin earthquake of January 7, 1958. Trudy Inst. seism. stroi.
i seism. 7:87-96 '60. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Tadzhikskaya kompleksnaya seismologicheskaya ekspeditsiya
Instituta fiziki Zemli im. O.Yu.Shmidta AN SSSR.
(Karategin Range--Earthquake, 1958)

KHALTURIN, V.I.

Methodology of estimating the spectral composition of seismic oscillations based on recordings of frequency selective seismic stations. Trudy Inst. fiz. Zem. no.25:64-76 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Seismometry)

KHALTURIN, V.I.; URUSOVA, N.B.

Estimation of the absorption of longitudinal and transverse waves
in the earth's crust based on observations above local earthquakes.
Trudy Inst. fiz. Zem. no.25:101-129 '62.
(Seismic waves) (MIRA 15:11)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721720009-3

KHAITURIN, V.S.

MOKHOV, L.A.; KHAITURIN, V.S.

Rapid method for determining nitrogen oxides in air. Lab.delo
4 no.2:26-27 Mr-Apr '58.
(NITROGEN OXIDES) (AIR--ANALYSIS) (MIRA 11:4)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721720009-3"

AUTHORS:

Mokhov, L.A., Udalov, Yu.F., Khalturin, V.S. SOV/80-32-2-46/56

TITLE:

Special Indicator Pipes for the Fast Determination of Nitrogen Oxides in the Air of Industrial Buildings (Spetsial'nyye indikatornyye trubki dlya bystrogo opredeleniya okislov azota v vozdukhe promyshlennyykh pomeshcheniy)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol XXXII, Nr 2,
pp 452-453 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

An indicator made of n-aminobenzoic acid and N-acid on sili-cagel is used in pipes for the determination of nitrogen oxides in air. The indicator has a raspberry-color which changes in the presence of nitrogen oxides. The color is compared with a standard scale which is obtained by testing known oxide concentrations. The sensitivity of the apparatus is 0.0005 mg/l. The indicator is specific, i.e. it does not change color in the presence of ether, hydrochloric acid, mercury, etc. There is 1 table and 9 references, 8 of which are Soviet and 1 German.

August 23, 1957

SUBMITTED:

Card 1/1

KHALTURIN, Vasiliy Vasil'yevich; LAPTEV, I.D., akademik, red.; LEONOV,
T.S., red.; NAZANOVA, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Efficiency of capital investments in agriculture] Effektivnost'
kapital'nykh vlozhenii v sel'skoe khoziaistvo. Pod red. Lapteva,
I.D. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1961. 30 p. (Vsesoyuznoe obshchestvo
po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Ser.5, Sel'-
skoe khoziaistvo, no.19)

(MIRA 14:11)

1. Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. V.I.Le-
nina (for Laptev).

(Agriculture--Finance)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721720009-3

KHALTURINA, T.T.

IVANKIN, P.P.; KHALTURINA, I.I.

Regularities of the occurrence of endogenous mineralization in the
Irtysh region of the Altai Mountains. Sov. geol. no.43:71-88 '55.
(Altai Mountains--Ore deposits)

(MLRA 8:9)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721720009-3"

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23421

S/081/51/000/005/003/024
B102/B202

AUTHOR:

Kalabina, A. V., Chistyakova, G. G., Khalturina, N. A.

TITLE:

Study in the field of the synthesis and the conversion of vinyl aryl ethers. Communication 11. Synthesis of the vinyl ethers of 1, 2, 4- and 1, 4, 2-xlenols

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyj zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 5, 1961, 213, abstract 5K98 (5Zh98) ("Izv. Fiz.-khim. n.-i. in-ta pri Irkutskom na-tse", 1959, 4, no. 2, 147-152)

TEXT: The vinyl ethers of 3,4-dimethyl phenol (I; II phenol) and of 2,5-dimethyl phenols (III; IV phenol) were produced in the ordinary way. 10 g of II, 1.5 g of KOH and 5 milliliter of water were mixed in a C_2H_2 atmosphere (7 atm, 170-200°C, 1 hr). The yield in I was 50%, boiling point 73.5°C/10 mm, n^{20}_D 1.5152, d_4^{20} 0.9508; the corresponding phenoxyl acetic acid has its melting point at 117-119°C. III was obtained by the same method (11 atm, 220-225°C, 1.5 hr) with an 80% yield.

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Study in the field of the synthesis .. S/081/61/000/005/003/024
boiling point 79.5°/10 mm, n^{20}_D 1.5229, d_4^{20} 0.9584. III, hydrogenated over skeleton nickel (30-40°C, 30-55 atm) gives the ethyl ether of IV in a 70% yield; boiling point 212°C/730 mm, n^{20}_D 1.5101, d_4^{20} 0.950. The ethyl ether of II was obtained from I in the same way; boiling point 196.1°C/730 mm, n^{20}_D 1.5050, d_4^{20} 0.9444. I was obtained in a 1.3% yield in a vinyl ether mixture of a large fraction of the phenols of the semicoking tar of the Cheremkhovo coals. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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